

WILSON VEXED BY WOUNDING OF U. S. FLIER

He Is Surprised and Indignant Over Latest Mexican Outrage.

ACTION UNLIKELY NOW

If Army Plane Was Over Texas, International Law Was Violated.

EARLY REPORTS SAY YES

Baker Withholds Comment Until Official Information Is Received.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—President Wilson and his Cabinet received the news of the firing upon American aviators on border patrol duty and the wounding of Capt. Davis B. McNabb with mixed indignation and surprise. Secretary of War Baker communicated the news to the President, but neither he nor Mr. Lansing had official data and certain important details were still lacking when the Cabinet adjourned.

An all important point is whether the American aviators were flying over Mexican territory when the shots were fired. First reports to reach the President indicated that this was the case, but subsequent reports made this appear doubtful. In case the aviators were over American territory the volleys fired by the Mexicans constitute an offense in international law which will without doubt be taken very seriously here.

In case the aviators were over Mexican territory the acts of the Mexicans constitute further evidence of hostility toward the United States, but from the viewpoint of international law the case is more complicated. It is not considered likely, for example, that a punitive expedition would be launched against Mexicans in the latter event, though the United States Government would not fail to note this latest evidence of Mexican hostility. However, officials here have not yet heard what military measures, if any, have been undertaken by Americans on the border.

News Causes Surprise.

Both Mr. Lansing and Mr. Baker were surprised at the news. Steps will be taken to get at the facts without delay, Mr. Baker said, but he added that he did not feel free to comment pending receipt of fuller reports.

The incident is certain to aggravate still further the strained relations between the United States and Mexico, but it is not considered likely that any direct action on the part of the United States Government need be looked for in the immediate future. The policy of the United States is still to hope against hope that the climax in the accumulating grievances against Mexico may be delayed so long as possible, even though full preparations are being and have been made for effective intervention and even though hope has virtually been abandoned of seeing the Mexicans work out their own salvation before the inevitable day of intervention arrives.

The firing on the American aviators followed news of the killing of a national American citizen in Mexico, together with reports that the bandit leader responsible had been apprehended. It also followed the typically blustering address of Carranza before the opening session of the Mexican Congress, Carranza's address, asserting that the United States was practicing injustice on Mexico and indicating that Mexico would handle American oil interests as it saw fit, left a distinctly bad impression here, to say the least.

Bandit Leader Killed.

Secretary Lansing this morning made public the following statement regarding the murder of Adam Schaefer, an American citizen:

"The Department of State was notified to-day that Mexican Federal troops had killed the leader of a bandit group that murdered Adam Schaefer, a naturalized American citizen, near Pinos, Zacatecas, on August 28. The bandit's death was reported in the Mexico city local press Sunday, a despatch from the American Embassy there, received at the Department to-day, announced.

"The Department's information is to the effect that the bandits are understood to have attacked Schaefer with the purpose of obtaining \$1,500 in Mexican money which he was carrying as the pay roll of the Cinco Batallas, Mining Company, which he represented.

"In view of the Administration present plans to cope with eventualities in Mexico, the recent statement of Major-General Robert L. Howe, who has assumed command of disturbed districts on the border, is cited here as particularly significant.

Major-General Howe, after emphasizing the fact that American combat troops were now home from Europe and stating that the United States was now in a position to adopt a policy that would bring favorable and happy results, added:

"This policy would bring about favorable results as far as concerns first, our own interests and those of our friends, Great Britain and France, who have vast property holdings in Mexico; second, as far as concerns Mexico in stabilizing or in establishing a livable form of government."

FLIER SHOT WHEN OVER U. S. TERRITORY

Mexicans Fired Several Hundred Shots at Plane.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Two American aviators on border patrol duty were fired upon to-day by a group of Mexicans while flying up the Rio Grande near here and Capt. Davis B. McNabb was wounded in the head. His companion, Lieut. Johnson, brought the machine safely to earth on the American side. McNabb was taken to a farm house and an airplane with a surgeon and medical supplies was rushed to his aid from headquarters here.

The officers were flying low about sixteen miles up the Rio Grande when suddenly on the Mexican side about twenty-five Mexicans rose up from the brush and poured volley after volley into the plane. It was reported several hundred shots were fired.

Many bullets pierced the wings of the plane and before it could rise Capt. McNabb was struck near the ear, the bullet lodging in his head.

The attack, which took place shortly after 5 P. M., followed complaints for some time past that Mexicans occasionally have fired at the aerial border guard.

Capt. McNabb was brought to the post hospital at Fort McIntosh, where an examination showed that his wound was not serious.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 2.—Capt. Davis B. McNabb, who was shot and wounded by the Mexicans near Laredo to-day, formerly resided in this city.

Lieut. F. B. Johnson was with Capt. McNabb, resides in Hamilton, N. Y., and is the son of Mrs. Sophia Johnson of that city. Both aviators belong to B Flight, Eighth Aero Squadron.

First German Prisoners Return.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The first contingent of German prisoners arrived at Cologne and Dusseldorf from the British camp at Calais. The men appeared to be well fed and they were good clothing.

Ex-Kaiser's Baggage to Go to Doorn This Week

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 2.—The *Handelsblad* says the baggage of former Emperor William of Germany will be transported during the coming week from Germany to Doorn, Holland, where the former Emperor has purchased an estate and purposes to reside.

The train, the newspaper adds, will be a special one of five cars.

DRIVE PLANNED ON PETROGRAD

City to Get Food When Freed of Bolsheviki Tyranny, Says British Leader.

ALLIES READY TO MOVE

British Squadron Believed to Be Waiting to Help in Attack.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—German reports from Riga declare that Gen. Gough of the British army has proclaimed to the population of Petrograd that an attack is about to be made upon that city.

The reports quote the proclamation as continuing:

"As soon as Petrograd has been freed from Bolsheviki tyranny food will be sent."

Major-General Sir Hubert Gough, formerly commander of the British Fifth Army on the western front, is the allied representative in the Russian Baltic region. He was recently reported as having been called to London for a conference, and there have been other apparent evidences of allied activity in connection with the anti-Bolshevik campaign in the vicinity of Petrograd.

British warships have been reported bombarding Kronstadt, the fortified naval outpost of Petrograd, on more than one occasion recently, and last week it was reported that a large British squadron has passed the East Prussian coast bound toward the Gulf of Finland. It was said the warships were believed to be reinforcements for an approaching general offensive against the Bolsheviki in northern Russia.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK

Victoria Torpedoed in Baltic Sea—Eight Missing.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The British destroyer *Victoria* was torpedoed and sunk in the Baltic Sea on August 30, the Admiralty announced to-day. Eight of her complement are missing.

The *Victoria* was one of a class of thirty destroyers constructed by the British Admiralty during the period 1914-17. The vessels were about 1,200 tons, mounting four 4 inch guns and the customary smaller caliber weapons, capable of a speed of about thirty-three knots and carrying a complement of about 110 men.

GERMAN GOLDWAY HERE FROM BRUSSELS

Funds Guaranteed Under Armistice Now Being Sent.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 2.—After the conclusion of the armistice at Spa it was decided that Germany, before being re-occupied, must deposit with the National Bank of Brussels as guarantee \$70,000,000 marks (normally \$92,500,000).

Part of this gold was placed at the disposal of the Bank of England and banks in New York. It is now being taken from Brussels to London, whence it will be conveyed to New York in consignments of \$4,000,000 and \$10,000,000, guarded by escorts of Belgian soldiers.

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WILSON KNOCKS THRACE OUT OF BULGAR TREATY

His Withdrawal of Gift to Greece Stirrs Clemenceau to Resentment.

REOPENS BALKAN ROW

President Now Wills Bulk of Territory to New State of Constantinople.

HAD MISLED VENIZELOS

United States Participation in Settling Boundaries Again Is Disapproved.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Cummins bill to restore the railways to private operation, with permanent private ownership, was introduced in the Senate to-day, as outlined in *THE SUN* when the draft of the bill was commenced. The measure represents the efforts of the special subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, which has spent more than two months in framing a substitute for Government control of the transportation systems.

The Cummins bill, which even by its authors is acknowledged to be but a tentative presentation of the results of the subcommittee's labors, is regarded both by conservatives and radicals as a necessary compromise between the theories of Government control and private control. Under the provisions of the measure private ownership is assured, but the tendency toward the amplification of Government powers over the whole national system of transportation is seen.

The Government supervision of transportation provided under the Cummins bill is of the strictest sort. Strikes by employees and lockouts by the operating executives are prohibited. The issuance of securities of all forms from underlying bonds to common stock are strict matters over which not only is strict Government supervision maintained, but agents of the Government agencies having the business of transportation in charge, there is absolute prohibition.

Would End U. S. Control.

The bill provides that the present Government control shall cease at midnight of the concluding day of the month within which the proposed law is approved by the President.

Besides enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Cummins bill provides for the creation of a transportation board of five members, to be appointed by the President and with the consent of the Senate. It will serve during the period reconstruction of the existing lines into the group of regional corporations which the measure designs to create as the American railway system of the future.

Between the Interstate Commerce Commission and the new railway transportation board the whole direction of the national transportation system will be divided.

Between the Interstate Commerce Commission and the new railway transportation board the whole direction of the national transportation system will be divided. The bill proposes to remain a five man board only during the period of reconstruction, but at the conclusion of that period it will still have the same number of members, but the Interstate Commerce Commission will be reduced to three members.

The wage question is left under the terms of the bill to a committee on wages and working conditions to be composed of equal representation from the employers and employees. The authority of the committee is of the widest sort, but subject to review and ratification or disapproval by the transportation board and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Call for Regional System.

The period of reconstruction, set under the terms of the Cummins bill at seven years from June 30, 1920, will include among other activities the creation of a regional system of organization in place of the present company system.

Within these regions there must be organized, within the prescribed period, corporations organized under the laws of the United States, instead of under the laws of the individual States, and these new corporations must form the basis for the establishment of the regional system.

With regard to the manner and form of organization the bill sets forth:

"The Transportation Board shall prepare and adopt a plan for the consolidation of the railway properties of the United States into not less than twenty nor more than thirty-five systems, according to the policy declared in the last preceding section. When it has agreed upon a tentative plan it shall give the same due publicity and upon reasonable notice shall hear all persons who may file or present objections thereto. It is authorized to prescribe a procedure for such hearings and to fix a time for bringing them to a close.

Atmos of Flexibility.

"After the hearings are at an end the board shall adopt a plan for such consolidations and pursue the same; provided, that it may at any time thereafter, upon its own motion or upon application, reopen the subject for such consolidation and pursue the same; provided, that no consolidation shall be made until the board has heard all persons who may file or present objections thereto. The voluntary consolidations hereinafter provided for shall be in harmony with said plan, and the compulsory consolidations which are authorized after the period hereinafter mentioned shall be in completion thereof. The aforementioned general plan for consolidation into systems shall be submitted to the commission and shall be subject to its approval."

The "period hereinafter mentioned" is the seven year period described previously.

Continued on Third Page.

CAPITAL AND LABOR MEET IN OCTOBER; ROADS' ACCRUE JULY EARNINGS RENTAL; NEW RAIL BILL WOULD OUTLAW STRIKES

CUMMINS BILL GOES TO SENATE

Rail Measure Called Compromise of Many Proposed Plans.

ASKS STRICT CONTROL

Employees to Have Voice in Administration and Share of Profits.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

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ROADS' SURPLUS IS \$76,000,000

Forecast Shows Last Month's Operations the Best Since September 1918.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—An advance forecast made public to-night shows that in July for the first time since September, 1918, the railroads earned their Government rental, or all roads under Government control the net operating income was close to \$76,000,000. The wage increase of \$45,000,000 annually given to the striking shopmen a few days ago is not reflected in these figures, which would thereby be reduced about \$4,000,000.

WAGE BOOST EXCLUDED

Net Operating Income Is 44.6 Per Cent. Less Than One Year Ago.

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Net Operating Income for July

The last six years has been as follows:

Year	Net Operating Income
1918	\$76,000,000
1917	\$76,000,000
1916	\$76,000,000
1915	\$76,000,000
1914	\$76,000,000
1913	\$76,000,000

Official of Bank Attacks Williams

Comptroller, in Turn, Sees Malice in Attack.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Appearing in rebuttal before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, Mr. John D. Williams, former Comptroller of the Currency, today attacked the Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. Williams, for making "slandering" statements regarding him. He also charged that the Comptroller had been "grossly deceived" by the committee.

At That Time the Comptroller Will Present

At that time the Comptroller will present records asked for by Mr. Williams, who said they would show the contrast between Mr. Williams' attitude toward the Riggs bank and the other banks in Washington after the records have been produced, he said he would reply to Mr. Williams' "insinuations" and "slandering" statements so as to refute them.

Every Available Weapon, Person and Method for Attacking Mr. Williams

Every available weapon, person and method for attacking Mr. Williams as a man and reputation as an official before your committee, the Senate and the public had been used, he said.

Mr. Williams said "despite the sinister and reckless efforts of the malicious, unscrupulous few," only one national bank, the Riggs bank, had been "grossly deceived" by the committee.

Radicals Reject Moderation Plea

"Communist Labor Party" Organized at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Three hundred representatives of the Left Wing faction of the national Socialist party, which recently withdrew from the parent body, today organized the Communist Labor party of America and adopted the emblem of the Soviet Republic of Russia with the motto: "Workers of the world unite."

650,000,000 Loan to Estonia.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 2.—The United States has granted a loan of \$650,000,000 to Estonia to be used chiefly to pay for American goods sent to that country, according to an announcement made here by the Estonian Press Bureau.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Officials of the State and Treasury Departments said to-day the American Government had not granted a loan of \$650,000,000 to Estonia.

WILSON HANDS IN EXPENSE ACCOUNT AS HOUSE ACTS

Is \$2,899,429 Short in Explaining Where \$50,000,000 Emergency Fund Went—Peace Mission Took \$1,575,000 and He Asks \$825,000 More.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Within four hours after the favorable report to the House of a resolution asking for an itemized account of the \$50,000,000 of war emergency funds granted to President Wilson, Secretary Tumulty to-day sent to Representative Good (Ia.), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, a statement accounting for all but \$2,899,429.29 of the \$50,000,000 fund which has been in the President's hands since last session. The President already had submitted a similarly incomplete accounting of the larger \$100,000,000 fund made available upon the declaration of war. This account was published in *THE SUN* of Friday last.

To-day's account shows expenditures of \$1,575,000 directly connected with the peace mission, for which the President has asked \$825,000 more. They were itemized as follows:

Item	Amount
November 11, 1918, for preparation peace conference	\$100,000
November 30, 1918, for political intelligence peace conference	50,000
December 2, for expenses Gen. Churchill, Chief of Military Intelligence, peace conference	20,000
December 18, for American mission to negotiate peace	500,000
February 12, 1919, expenses Bernard M. Baruch, technical adviser, peace conference	150,000
February 15, expenses peace commission	750,000
February 11, Frederic C. Howe, mission to Syria	5,000

The expenditures for the departments at home were as follows:

Department	Amount
Department of State	\$8,393,245
Trans-Siberian and Chinese Railways	4,000,000
Treasury Department	6,507,752
Bureau of War Risk Insurance	2,888,000
War Department	857,089
Navy Department	368,254
Department of Interior	389,485
Department of Agriculture	971,000
Department of Commerce	1,462,904
Department of Labor	1,785,000
Department of Justice	850,000
Executive Office	9,844
Alien Property Custodian	1,071,451
Civil Service Commission	10,000
Committee on Public Information	2,450,000
War Industries Board	825,000
War Trade Board	150,000
Council of National Defense	134,000
United States Food Administration Grain Corporation	5,000,000
United States Sugar Equalization Board, Inc.	5,000,000
United States Fuel Administration	200,000
Inter Departmental Social Hygiene Board	20,000
United States Employees Compensation Commission	57,000
United States Shipping Board	1,500,000
Federal Board for Vocational Education	25,000
Post Office Department	10,000

The Appropriations Committee reported favorably at noon the resolution of Representative Good (N. Y.), the communication from Mr. Tumulty was in its hands by 4. The report is compiled as of August 5 and includes expenditures since July 1, 1918.

It reveals that the President allotted \$8,393,245 to the State Department, which includes the direct expenses of the peace mission and other work indirectly in connection with the Peace Conference.

The President refused to divulge the nature of two allotments of his fund, designating them only as "confidential." These were \$60,000 for the State Department and \$100,000 for the War Department.

Russia came in the President's accounts in several ways. He gave \$5,000,000 to relieve the condition of the Russian civilians in the Archangel district, \$5,000,000 to improve economic conditions in Russia, \$4,000,000 for the Trans-Siberian and Eastern Chinese railways, \$117,000 for the American Railways Mission in Russia, besides paying the expenses of several other missions to Russia to study conditions.

Domestic appropriations went to a variety of subjects, but principally to enable the War Risk Insurance Bureau to meet its allotment payments to soldiers' dependents, with the National War Labor and Policies boards, relief to drought stricken districts and aid to fight forest fires calling for other millions.

The repatriation of Gen. Haller's Polish troops necessitated an expenditure of \$50,000; entertainment of Sir Eric Geddes by the Navy Department and Prince Axel of Denmark by the State Department cost the President \$13,000 and \$10,000 respectively.

About \$19,000,000 of the President's allotments were reimbursed to him by later appropriations. The allotments as given above, however, are net.

Chairman Good in a statement to the House late this afternoon said several unsuccessful attempts had been made by him to obtain the information on the grounds that Congress should have the value of it in framing appropriations measures. The President, he said, had submitted an incomplete report on both expenditures, and unless complete information was submitted shortly the resolution asking for the information would be pressed. The President's report on this \$100,000,000 fund showed an expenditure of \$75,000,000. Mr. Good said, but it is understood that the entire amount has been allotted.

The President's report, submitted to-day, shows large expenditures for the peace mission, and Mr. Good said he believed the committee should have this information before granting the President's request for \$825,000 additional to complete the Peace Conference work. Plans of the committee now are to ask the White House to send a representative before it Thursday to explain the need of this request. At the same time the past expenditures will be carefully scanned.

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